

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

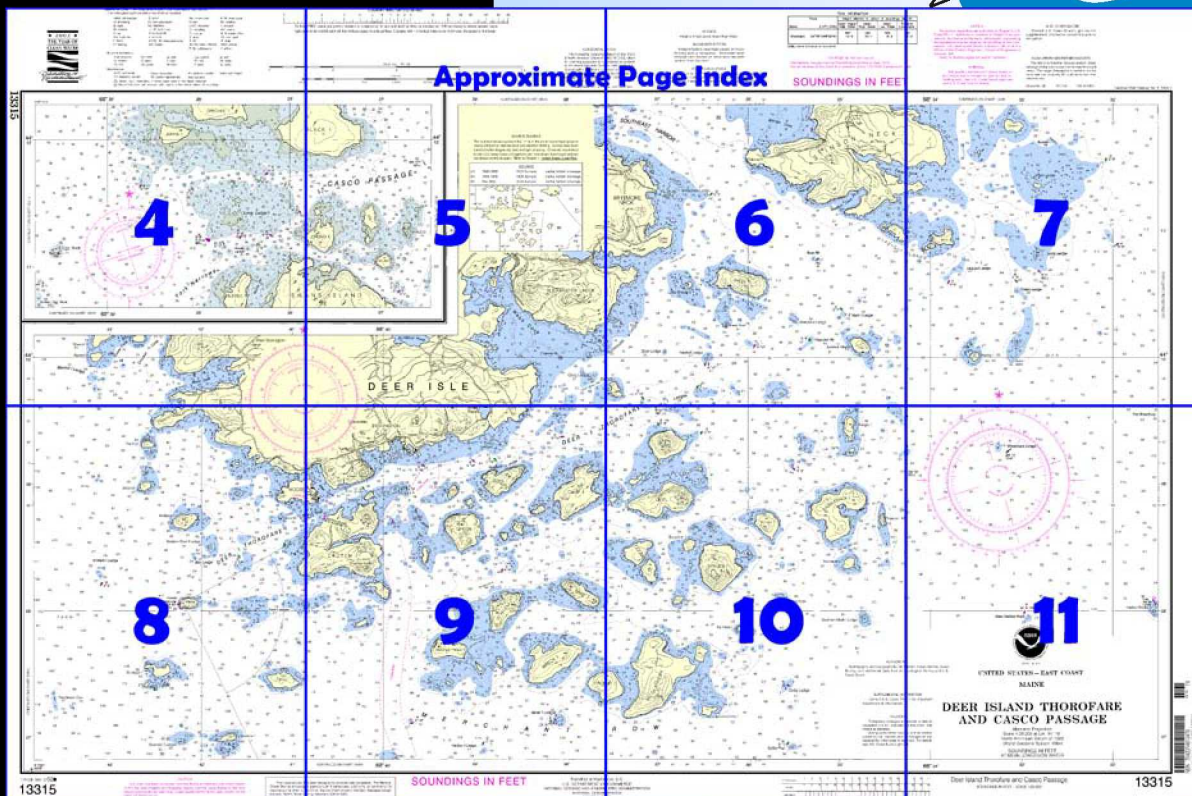
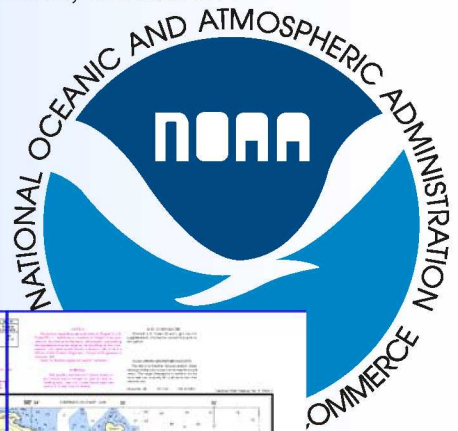
## Deer Island Thorofare and Casco Passage

(NOAA Chart 13315)



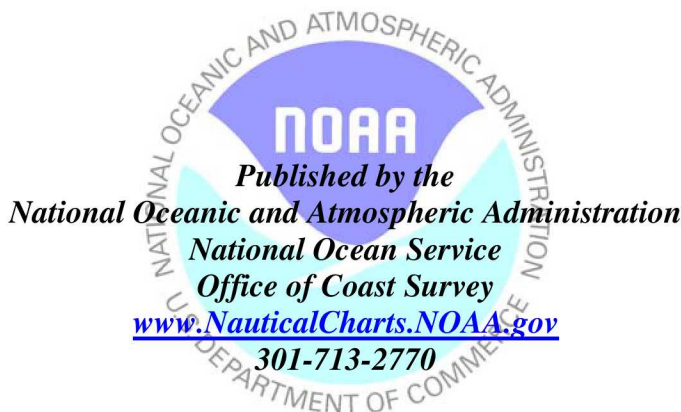
A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

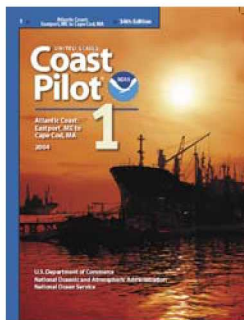
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(275) **Casco Passage** and **York Narrows**, northward of Swans Island and between Swans Island and Black and Johns Islands, form a part of the inland passage between Mount Desert Island and Whitehead Island. The narrow passage separates into two branches in its western part. The eastern end and northern branch form Casco Passage; the southern branch is York Narrows.

(279) Casco Passage and York Narrows are well marked, the aids being colored and

numbered for the passage westward. A fairway bell buoy marks the eastern approach to the passage.

(280) Casco Passage is the straighter and better channel, has a least depth of 12 feet for a width of about 100 yards, and is the one recommended. A rock, awash at low water, is 125 yards off the south side of Black Island, and care should be taken to avoid it. There are rocks with little depth over

them on each side of the passage. In January 1986, a wreck was reported close south of the east entrance to Casco Passage in about 44°11'29"N., 68°26'29"W.

(281) The current through Casco Passage floods eastward and ebbs westward at a velocity of 0.7 knot. The velocity is influenced greatly by strong winds. For current predictions, see the Tidal Current Tables.

(282) York Narrows is the deeper, with a least depth of 13 feet, but its width is not much over 100 yards, with dangerous unmarked ledges on both sides. It is not recommended. A lighted bell buoy marks the western entrance. Vessels should not attempt passage except with local knowledge, as the currents are reported to be very strong at times.

### [Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(53) **Deer Island Thorofare** is a narrow passage leading along the south side of Deer Isle, between it and the numerous islands southward. The passage joins Jericho Bay and East Penobscot Bay. It is a link in the chain of inland passages. Stonington is a town on the passage. The thorofare is used occasionally by coastal tankers and extensively by small craft bound through the inland passages. It has a least width of 100 yards in several places, and a least depth of 9½ feet in a channel across the bar between Moose and Crotch Islands. Vessels drawing up to 18 feet are reported to use the passage, but there are unmarked rocks covered 9 to 14 feet close to the channel. Local knowledge is advisable. The more important dangers are marked, and the channel is easily followed in the daytime in clear weather.

(55) The best anchorage for vessels bound through the thorofare and overtaken by night or bad weather is in Southeast Harbor. When overtaken by fog, they may anchor anywhere near the channel where the bottom is soft and the depth suitable. Small vessels anchor on the north side of the channel off Stonington, and between the wharves off Staple Point and the buoy 800 yards eastward. There are a considerable number of moorings off the wharves. A berth at one of these can usually be obtained on application to the harbor master. There is also a good anchorage north of **Round Island**, 2 miles southeast of Crotch Island.

(56) The tidal currents follow the general direction of the channel and are not strong. The direction of the currents is influenced by the wind; with strong easterly winds the flood and ebb set westward, and with westerly winds they set eastward. When not influenced by the wind, the flood sets eastward and the ebb westward, and continues to run about 0.8 hour after high and low waters.

(58) There are two well-marked channels into Deer Island Thorofare from the eastward. The northern channel passes east and south of the buoys marking the ledges off **Green Ledge**, 0.8 mile eastward of Stinson Neck, and enters the thorofare between **Long Ledge**, 0.5 mile south of Green Ledge, and **Potato Ledge**, which extends 0.6 mile northeastward from **Shabby Island**, 20 feet high and wooded. A daybeacon is on Long Ledge, and a bell buoy is south of the ledge. A buoy is north of Potato Ledge. The channel then leads westward, passing south of **Lazygut Ledge**, 0.6 mile west of Long Ledge, and entering the thorofare at **Eastern Mark Island Ledge Ledge**, 1.4 miles west of Potato Ledge. The channel then continues between **Sheldrake Ledge** and **Haycock Rock**, marked by a daybeacon, 0.6 mile southwest of Eastern Mark Island Ledge; between **Haskell Ledge**, 0.8 mile west of Haycock Rock, Bold Island Ledges, and several other dangers, most of which are buoyed. The northern channel then joins the southern channel in the thorofare west of Bold Island Ledges, 3.5 miles west-southwestward of Potato Ledge.

(59) The southern entrance channel passes south of **Whaleback Ledge**, about 0.8 mile southward of Shabby Island, and runs nearly due west between **Shingle Island**, 1.1 miles southwest of Shabby Island, and **Saddleback Island**, 0.4 mile south of Shingle Island. The channel then swings northwestward and passes between **Bold Island**, 1.3 miles west of Shingle Island, and **Bold Island Ledges**. This channel is well marked by buoys to its junction with the other channels. Its eastern entrance is marked by a fairway bell buoy, about 700 yards east-northeastward of Saddleback Island.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	IsO isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VG very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
⚓ Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.294" northward and 1.923" eastward to agree with this chart.

Formerly C&GS 227, 1st Ed., Oct. 1927 KAPP 2013

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Ellsworth, ME      KEC-93      162.40 MHz

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

## COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Stonington (44°09'N/68°40'W)	feet 10.6	feet 10.1	feet 0.4	feet -4.0

(598) Latest information available.



★ 2002 ★  
THE YEAR OF  
CLEAN WATER

*Celebration & Commitment*

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
A alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	ISO isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
U/A diaphanous	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
F flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

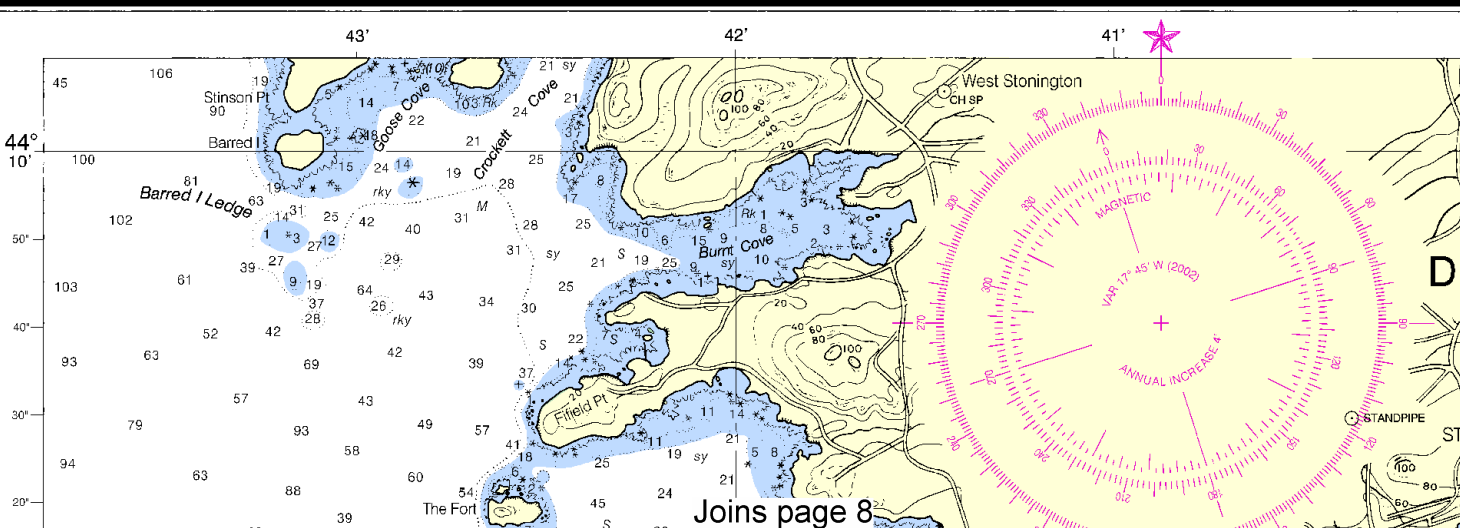
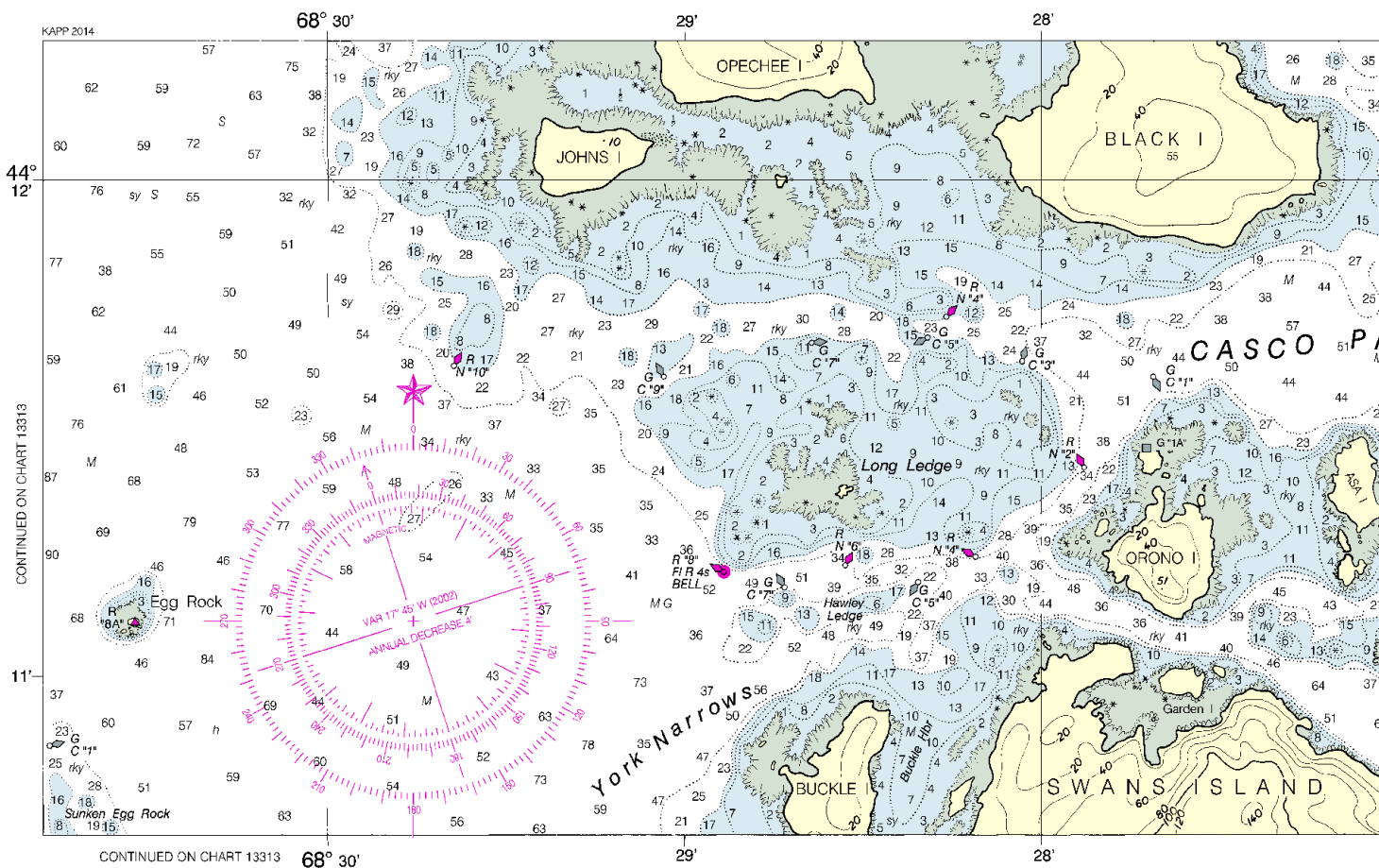
LOG.



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance in right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in in



13315



Joins page 8

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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

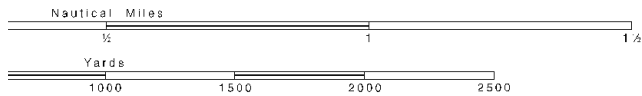
See Note on page 5.



# GARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.294" northward and 1.923" eastward to agree with this chart.

Formerly C&GS 227, 1st Ed., Oct. 1927 KAPP 2013

## HEIGHTS

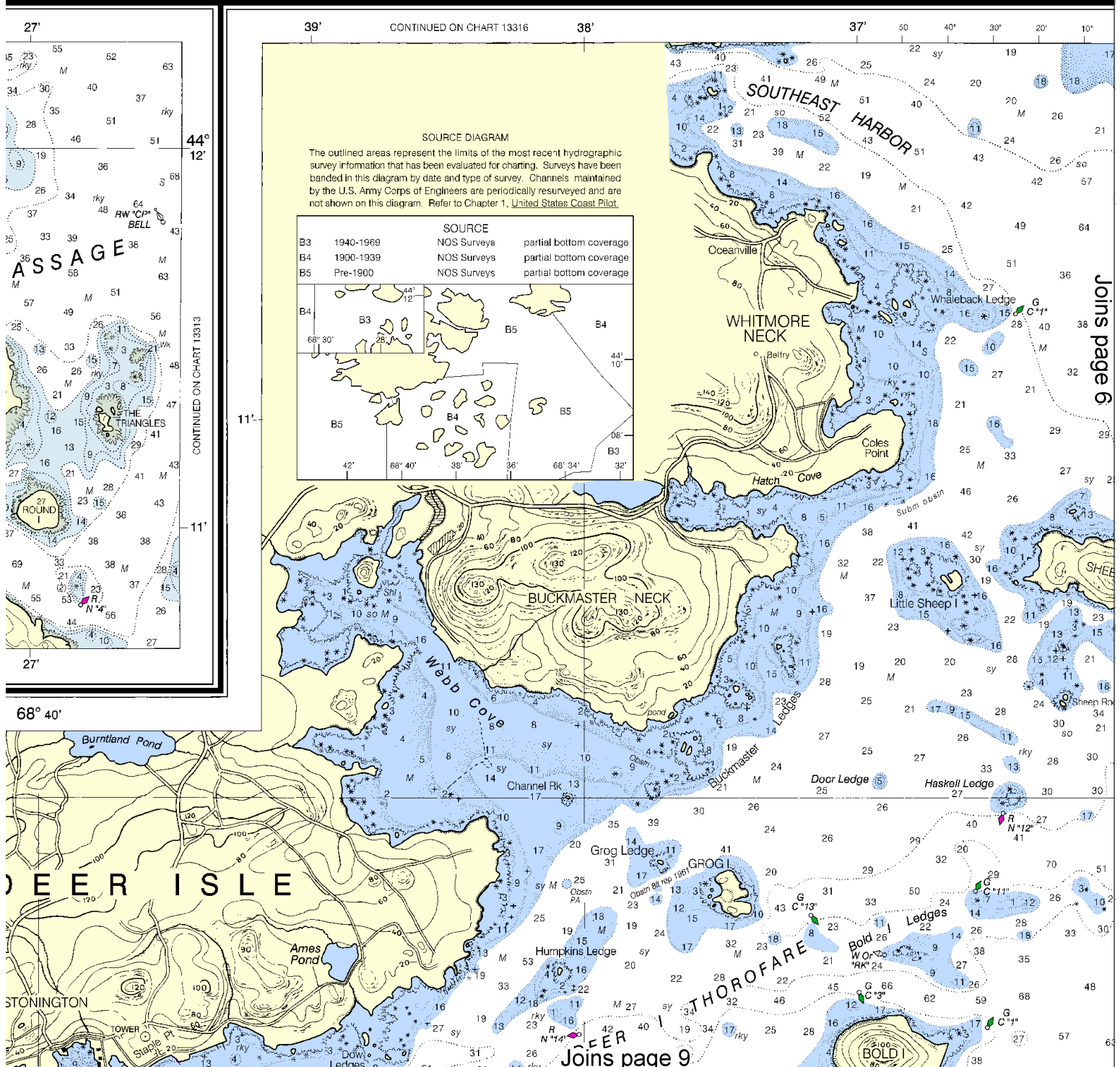
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

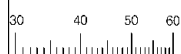
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

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This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Place	
Name	(LAT/LONG)
Stonington	(44°09'N/68°40'W)

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

Formerly C&GS 227, 1st Ed., Oct. 1927. KAPP 2013

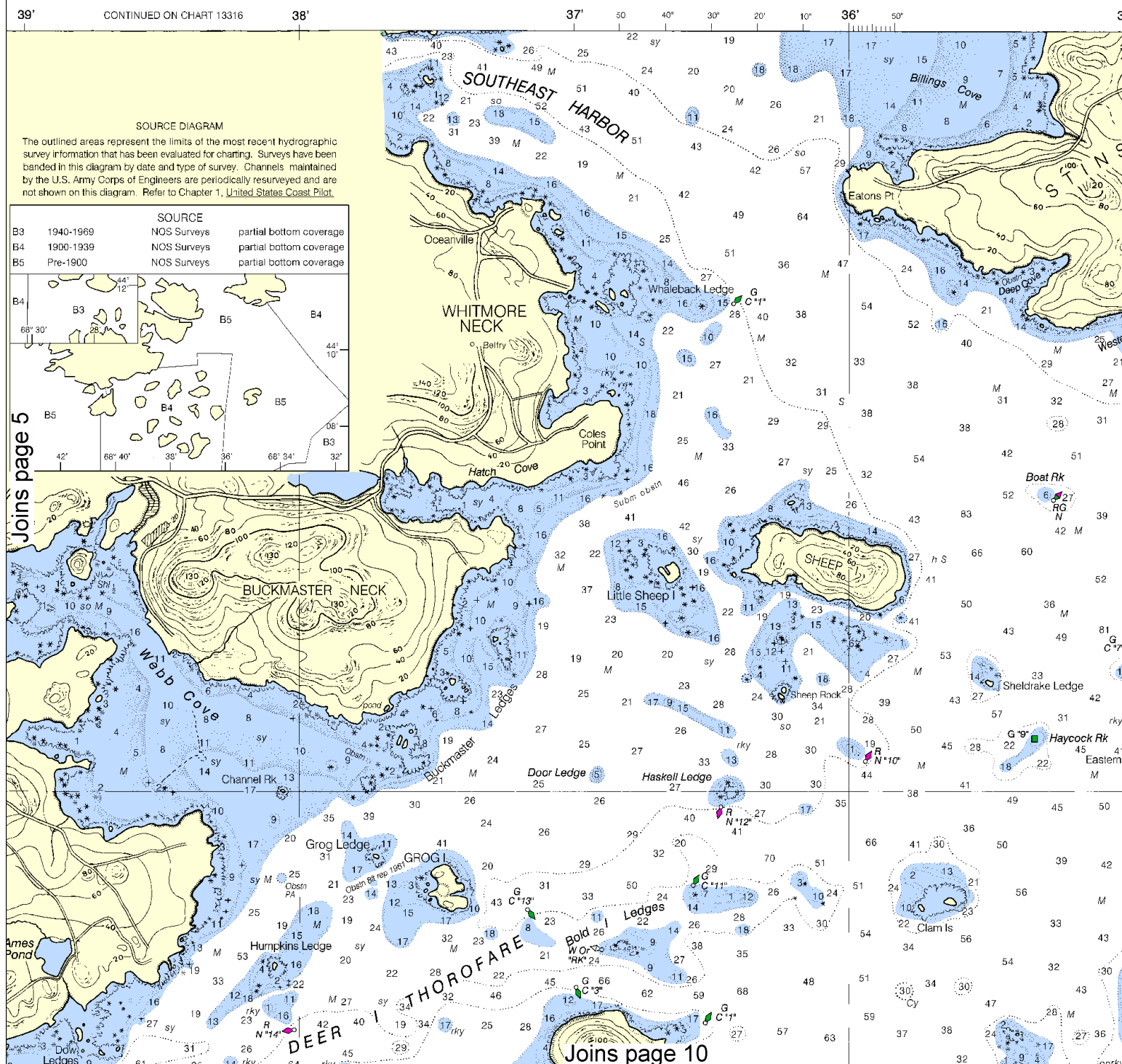
## HEIGHTS

## BADAR REFLECTORS

## POLLUTION REPORTS

COL RE

## SOUNDING



SOURCE DIAGRAM

		SOURCE	
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:20,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Yards

Age Group	Number of People
18-24	2400
25-34	2000
35-44	1800
45-54	1600
55-64	1400
65-74	1200
75-84	1000
85+	100

## North

# 6



# TIDAL INFORMATION

Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
feet 10.6	feet 10.1	feet 9.4	feet 8.0

REGS. 80.105 (see note A)  
Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
all seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line

## NGS IN FEET

### NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers

### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

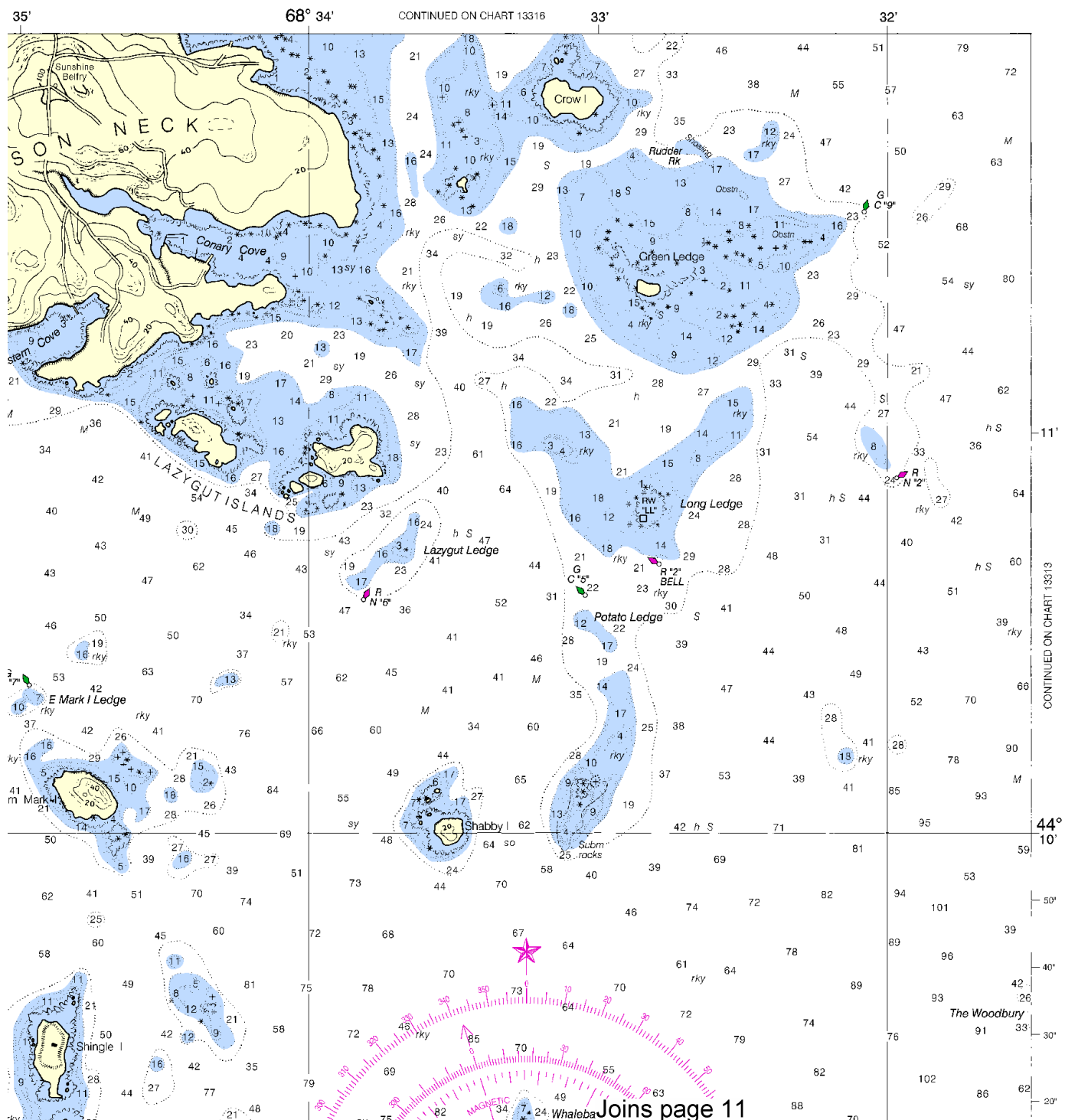
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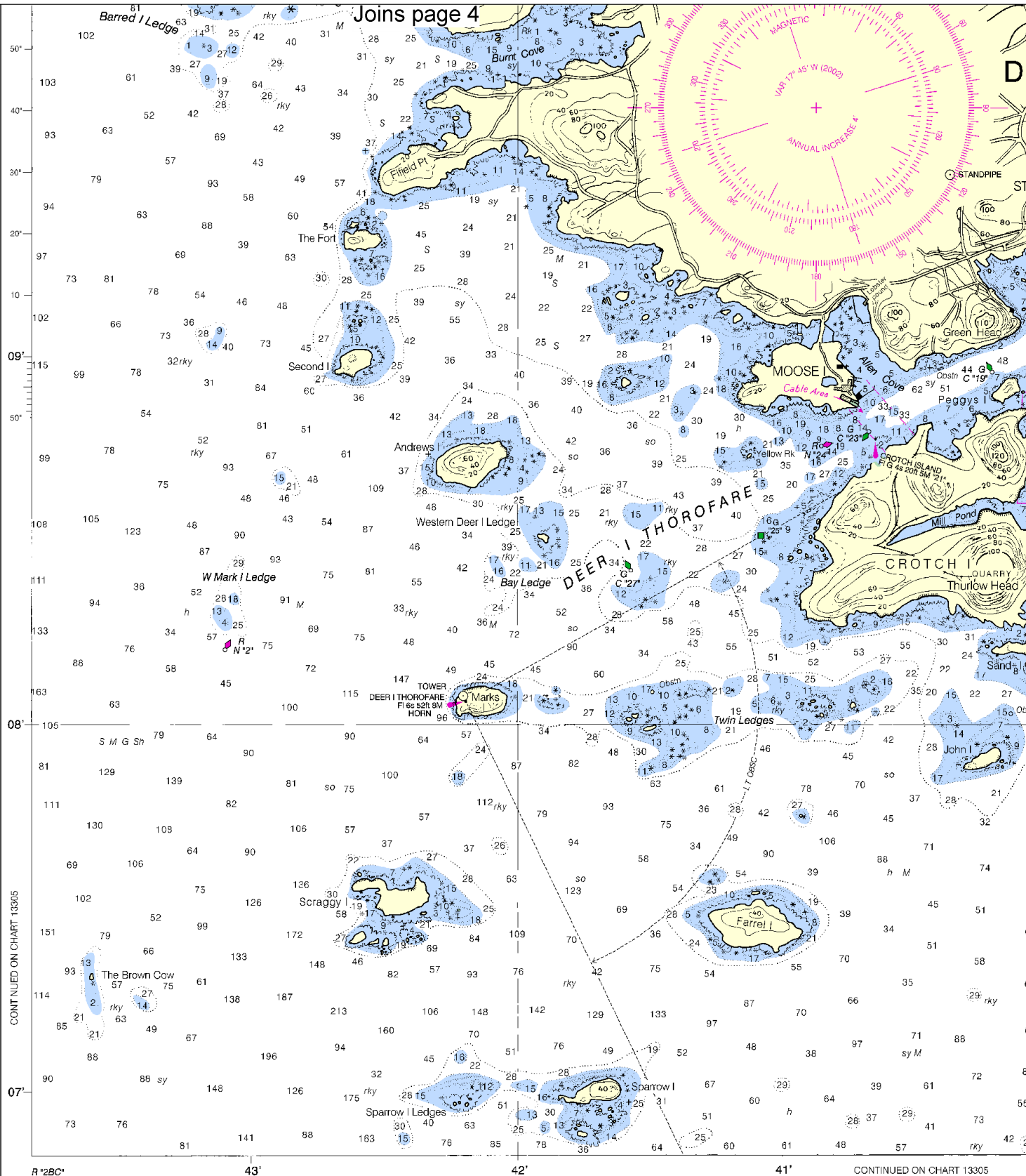
Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panel I



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

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11th Ed., Mar. 2/02

13315

**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3292.

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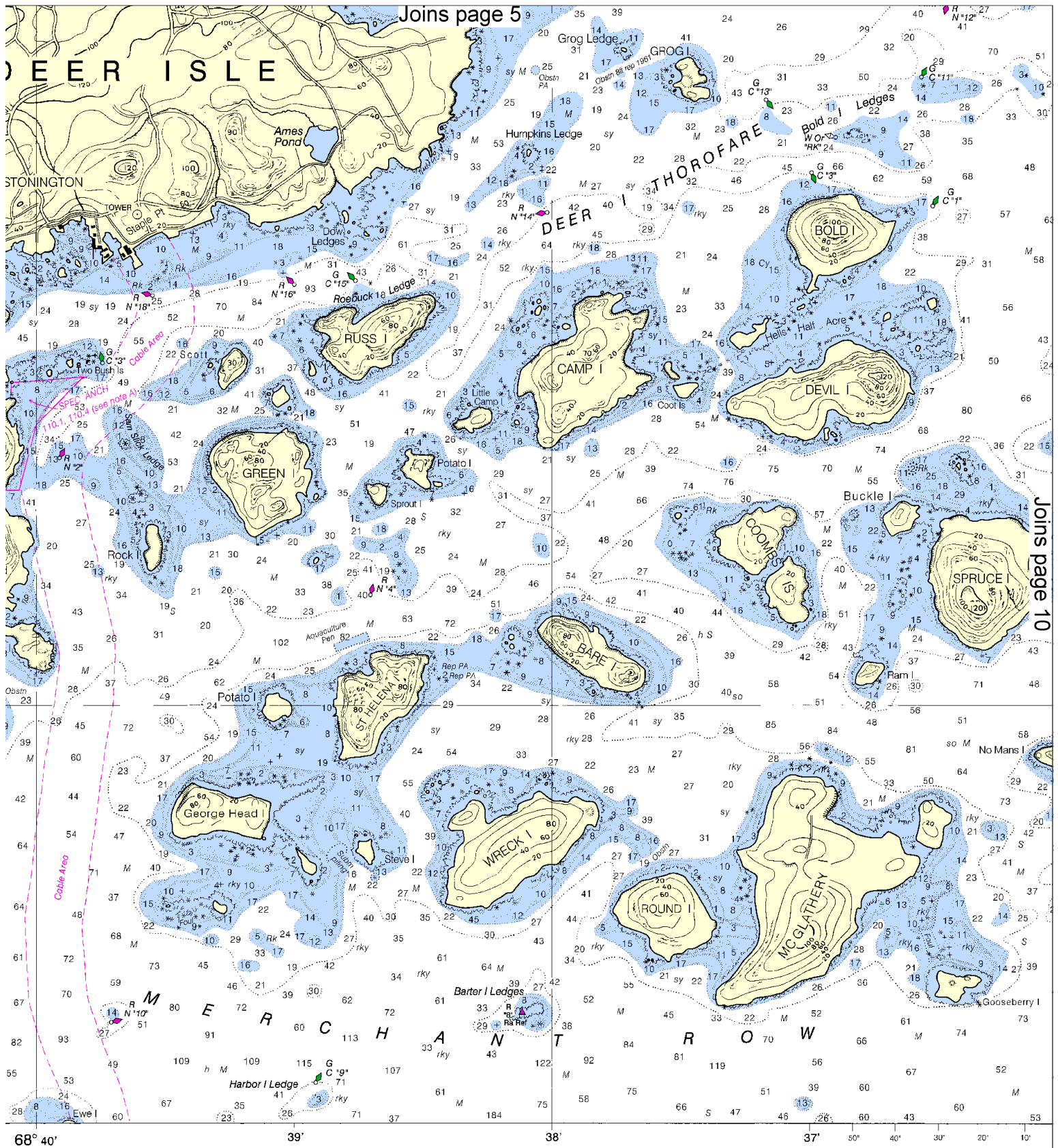
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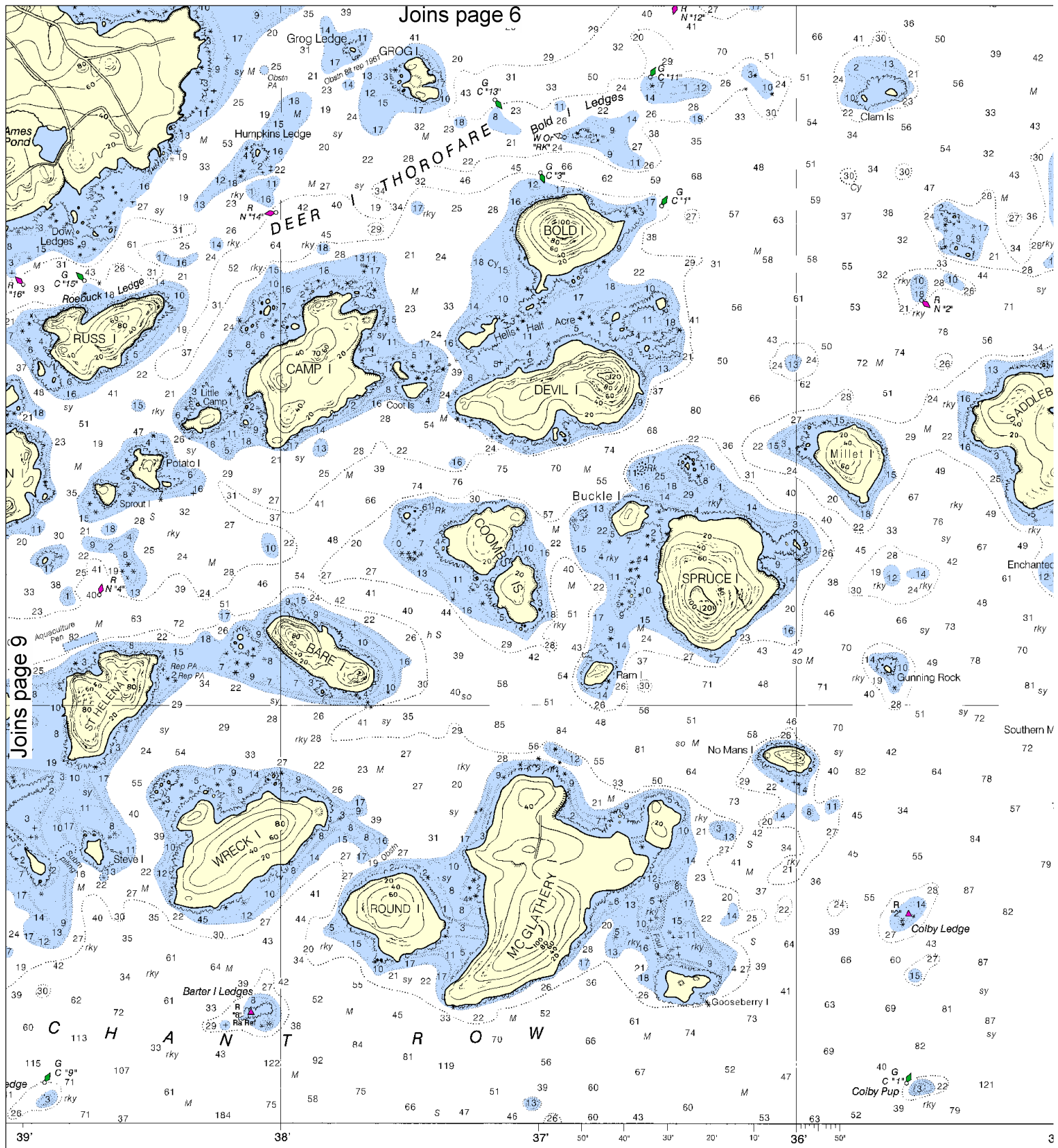
SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





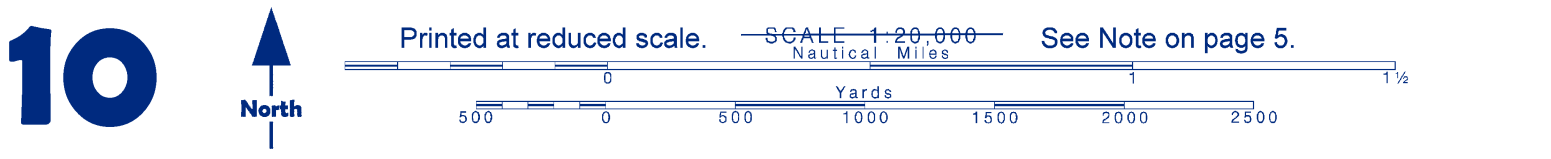




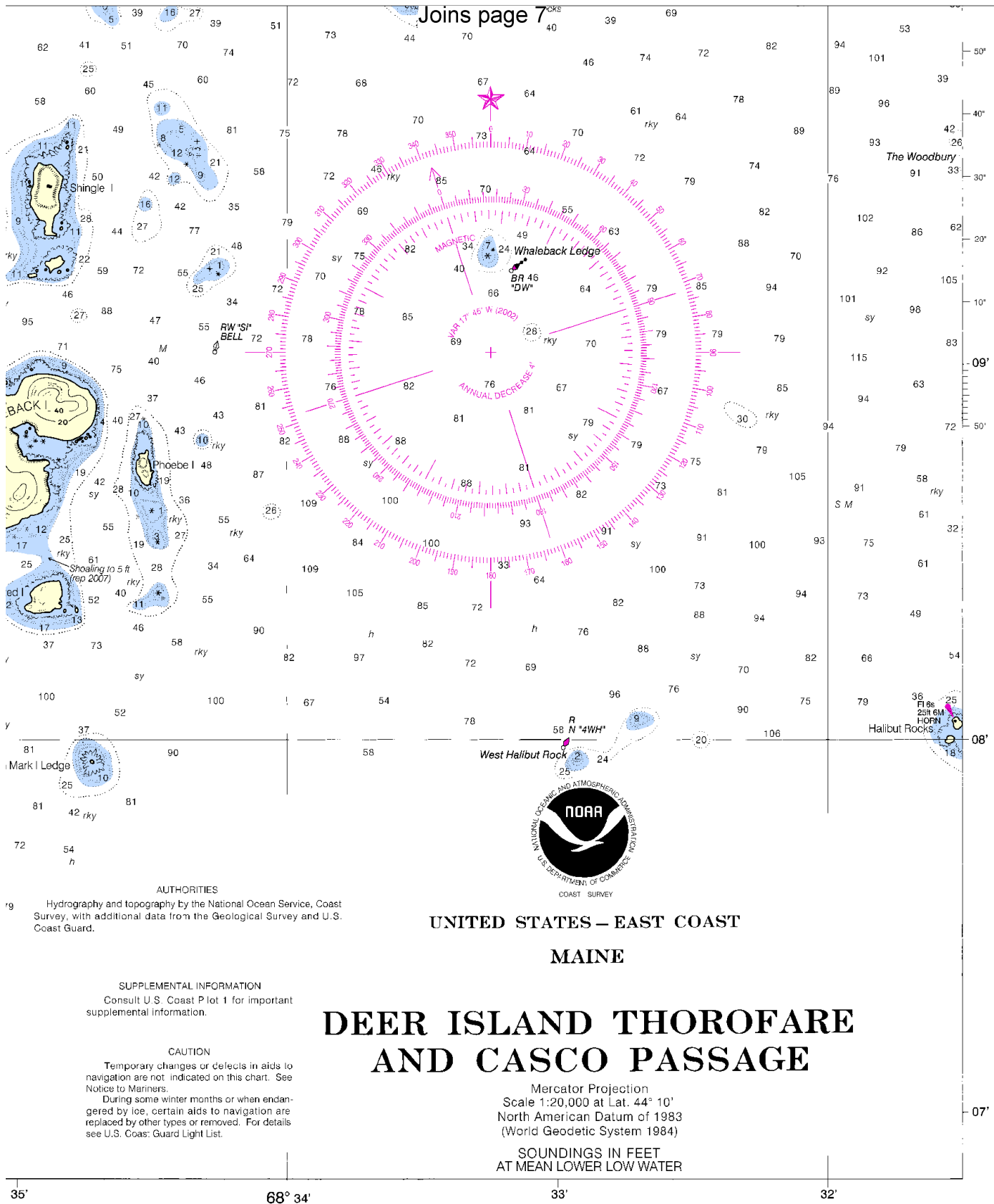
**AS IN FEET**

Published at Washington, D.C.  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5
FEET	6	12	18	24	30
METERS	1	2	3	4	5







**AUTHORITIES**

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

**CAUTION**

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**UNITED STATES – EAST COAST**

**MAINE**

# DEER ISLAND THOROFARE AND CASCO PASSAGE

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 44° 10'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER



Deer Island Thorofare and Casco Passage  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

**13315**



ED. NO. 11



NSN 7642014010475  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13315

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Group Southwest Harbor** – 207-244-4204

**Coast Guard Rockland** – 207-596-6666

**Coast Guard Station Southwest Harbor** – 207-244-4270

**Maine Marine Patrol** – 800-452-4664

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).